S. 1323. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located on Lindbald Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska, as the "Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building".

S. 1368. An act to extend the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 39. An act to establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

S. 50. An act to authorize and strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's tsunami detection, forecast, warning, and mitigation program, and for other purposes.

S. 268. An act to provide competitive grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 361. An act to develop and maintain an integrated system of ocean and coastal observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans and Great Lakes, improve warnings of tsunamis and other natural hazards, and for other purposes.

S. 362. An act to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Coast Guard to help identify, determine sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety, in coordination with non-Federal entities, and for other purposes.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

> OFFICE OF THE CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, DC, July 1, 2005.

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,

 $\label{lem:continuous} The \ Speaker, \ House \ of \ Representatives, \\ Washington, \ DC.$ 

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate on July 1, 2005 at 9:23 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 198.

With best wishes, I am Sincerely.

JEFF TRANDAHL, Clerk of the House.

## FIGHT POVERTY, NOT COLOMBIA

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, this weekend Venezuela's defense minister proudly announced the impending arrival of a large shipment of Russian arms. For what? Who is Venezuela planning to fight?

General Garcia announced his purchase of 40 MI-17, MI-26, and MI-35

military helicopters, including the MI-26, the world's largest helicopter which comes heavily armed and is intended, in General Garcia's words, "to be deployed on Venezuela's border with Colombia." On top of this, Venezuela is expecting the arrival of over 100,000 new Kalashnikov AK-103 assault rifles. To shoot whom?

Without an insurgency and no neighbor threatening her border, who are these weapons to be aimed at? Venezuela has millions of poor people; and they believe Venezuela's oil should be used to fight poverty, not Colombia. Our allies and the Organization of American States have the lead in diplomacy to keep peace in our hemisphere. It sounds like they should call an urgent meeting of the OAS to discuss whom Venezuela plans to shoot at.

## MONTGOMERY GI BILL BENEFITS

(Mr. MATHESON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the Congress' attention what I have determined to be a loophole in the Montgomery GI bill education benefits.

I have a local Marine reserve unit in Utah, Fox Company. They have served two different tours of active duty since September 11. One member was killed in Iraq, several sustained injuries. And yet when they returned after their second tour of duty and applied for Montgomery GI bill education benefits, they were denied because they did not put in 24 consecutive months.

This is clearly not what was anticipated when the bill was first written; and yet now with our reliance on Guard and Reserve, this circumstance is going to repeat itself more and more.

The gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. Wilson) and I earlier this year introduced H.R. 772, which will close this loophole. It will allow our soldiers who put in 24 months of consecutive duty within a 5-year period to qualify for full Montgomery GI bill education benefits. This is the right thing to do. It is not a partisan issue. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 722.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

CONDEMNING DEMOCRATIC PEO-PLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR ABDUCTION AND CONTINUED CAPTIVITY OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 168) condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the abductions and continued captivity of citizens of the Republic of Korea and Japan as acts of terrorism and gross violations of human rights, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 168

Whereas since the end of the Korean War, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has kidnapped thousands of South Korean citizens and as many as a hundred Japanese citizens, including Rumiko Masumoto, Megumi Yokota, and Reverend Kim Dong-shik;

Whereas the forced detention and frequent murder of those individuals abducted by North Korea have caused untold grief and suffering to their families;

suffering to their families; Whereas on September 17, 2002, after considerable pressure from the Government of Japan, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il admitted that agents of his government had abducted thirteen Japanese citizens in the 1970s and 1980s and assured Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi that this would never happen again;

Whereas despite assurances to the contrary, North Korea continues to order and carry out abductions, and, as recently as August 8, 2004, North Korean agents operating along the Chinese border kidnapped Ms. Jin Kyung-sook, a former North Korean refugee and South Korean passport-holder;

Whereas the abduction policy of North Korea has been integral to its espionage and terrorist activities, and abductees have been kidnapped to work as spies, to train North Korean agents in language, accents, and culture, and to steal identities, as in the case of Mr. Tadaaki Hara;

Whereas the Pyongyang regime used abductee Ms. Yaeko Taguchi as the Japanese language instructor for North Korean terrorist Kim Hyon-hee, who was caught carrying a Japanese passport after planting a bomb on Korean Air Lines flight 858 that killed 115 people in 1987;

Whereas many victims of North Korean abduction have been seized during terrorist attacks, as in the hijacking of South Korean planes in 1958 and 1969, and, decades later, Pyongyang continues to hold twelve passengers of a hijacked Korean Air flight, including passenger Mr. Chang Ji-young and flight attendant Ms. Song Kyong-hi, who has since been allowed a brief visit by her South Korean family;

Whereas North Korean agents have hijacked numerous South Korean ships and kidnapped the seamen and fishermen aboard the vessels, such as Choi Jong-suk, Kim Soon-keun, and ten other crewmen of the Dongjin 27, a ship that was seized in 1987, and Seoul estimates that hundreds of these abductees are still alive in North Korea;

Whereas boat hijackings and the kidnapping of fishermen have devastated South Korean fishing communities, such as Nongso village on the southern island of Geoje, a community of 210 people that lost 14 sons, husbands, and fathers when North Korea seized three ships in 1971 and 1972;

Whereas the North Korean authorities conspired with members of the Japanese Red